

NOTES ON CIA

CIA has "new leadership", a civilian Director with a military Deputy, following the best American tradition. Under the revised CIA Act, initiated by Allen Welsh Dulles, DCI, the CIA may have a civilian Director and a civilian Deputy, but it may not have a military Director and a military Deputy at the same time. The American public understands this system and has faith in it.

For the first time since it was organized in 1947 CIA has a civilian Director of long experience in various intelligence activities, whose work in Switzerland in World War II helped bring about the surrender in Italy of the German forces, of the military and of the SS. Mr. Dulles was one of the planners of the CIA, was one of its principal operating officials for some time before becoming its Deputy under General Walter Bedell Smith. The organisational structure and procedures of operation initiated by General Smith with Mr. Dulles as his Deputy, have proved sound and are being continued.

Intimately informed on every aspect of its manifold operations, and one of the principal organisers of the agency as it is now formed, since becoming Director Mr. Dulles has, by eliminations, transfers, and new appointments quickly added strength to its operational efficiency—and has effected stringent economies in funds and personnel made well before the new administration started its economy drive. CIA was prepared. Experienced, mature, understanding, Mr. Dulles has brought into the agency as his Deputy a young, dynamic military intelligence expert in Lt. Gen. Charles N. Cabell, formerly Director of the Joint Staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Intelligence Director of the Air Force; and as the head of CIA's technical intelligence the forceful, alert, seasoned Harvard law professor, Robert Mory, Jr., who had been the Assistant Deputy in the Intelligence division. 

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No publicity is the best publicity for CIA because of the national security with which it deals; it does not confirm or deny stories in the Press, whether good or bad, but remains silent and continues with its vital security duties. It never alibis; it never explains its organization, the identity of its personnel except for the few in the top echelon, its budget, its methods of operation, its information sources; these are secret and the National Security Act of 1947, with the CIA Act of 1949, as amended in 1953, give the approval of Congress to this necessary secrecy. Customers for its intelligence include the President, the National Security Council, and certain other governmental departments and agencies designated by the NSC, the governmental agency immediately superior to the CIA.

The CIA has no security responsibility within the United States; it has no subpoena power and it has no police power. When matters affecting internal security come to its attention, they are referred to the FBI and other interested agencies. CIA's security responsibilities are limited to the area outside the United States and no one connected with CIA will discuss them in any manner. The policy of CIA to all press inquiries regarding them is always, "No comment."

Much of CIA's work is studying and analysing foreign reports, including radio broadcasts, publications, etc., and from these studies conclusions may be drawn -- but the final study is only for the NSC and other authorized Government agencies; CIA does not do research for the press or public and does not make its files available to them; but on the contrary, it studies press reports as part of its intelligence function.

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Applicants for CIA employment are given a full security investigation after they have been approved following preliminary tests. Out of every 1,000 applications for employment with CIA some 80% are screened out by the personnel officials; the remaining 20% are turned over to security agencies for investigation. Of this 20% some 11% are eliminated as a result of security investigations because the individuals drink too much, talk too much, have relatives behind the Iron Curtain which may make the applicants subject to foreign pressure; for serious security reasons, 1% of this 11% are screened out -- these latter are individuals who have contacts that render them undesirable for service with this highly sensitive agency. The agency is actively building up a career service, new in America, in intelligence activities. Employees of CIA will never tell what their duties are, how they work, with whom they work -- they will say that they are employed by CIA period.

The main function of CIA is to coordinate intelligence activities and to consolidate intelligence opinion in the form of national intelligence estimates, and disseminate its estimates as directed by the National Security Council. CIA does independent research on economic, scientific, and technological intelligence, and also coordinates activities of other U.S. agencies in these fields. It estimates help guide the formulation of foreign policy and preparation of defence plans.

Section 102 (d) of the National Security Act of 1947 defines the duties of the Central Intelligence Agency as follows:

"(d) For the purpose of coordinating the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security, it shall be the duty of the Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council --

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"(1) to advise the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

"(2) to make recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;

"(3) to correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government using where appropriate existing agencies and facilities: Provided, That the Agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers, or internal-security functions: Provided further, That the departments and other agencies of the Government shall continue to collect, evaluate, correlate, and disseminate departmental intelligence: And provided further, That the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure;

"(4) to perform, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

"(5) to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct."

The National Security Act assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency three broad duties which had never before been adequately covered in our national intelligence structure. These duties are: (1) to advise the National Security Council regarding the intelligence activities of the government and make recommendations for their coordination; (2) to provide for the central correlation, evaluation, and dissemination of intelligence relating to the national security; and (3) to assure the performance, centrally, subject to National Security Council direction, of certain intelligence and related functions of common concern to various departments of the Government.

The Central Intelligence Agency is not merely another intelligence agency to duplicate and rival the existing agencies of State, Army, Navy, and Air Force. It was not designed as a competitor of these agencies but as a contributor

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to them and as a coordinator of their intelligence activities and of the expression of a national intelligence opinion. It must make maximum use of the resources of existing agencies; it must not duplicate their work but help to put an end to duplication by seeing to it that the best qualified agency in each phase of the intelligence field should assume and carry out its particular responsibility.

On 22 January 1946 President Harry S. Truman issued a directive which established the National Intelligence Authority, consisting of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, and the Personal Representative of the President. The directive also required the Secretaries to designate persons from their respective departments who collectively formed the Central Intelligence Group under the direction of the Director of Central Intelligence. The DCI was responsible to the National Intelligence Authority. Thus, the central intelligence principle came to be formally recognized and put into practice.

The first Director of Central Intelligence to be appointed by the President was Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers who set up the initial organization and held the post from 22 January 1946 until he was succeeded by Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg on 10 June 1946. On 1 May 1947, Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter was appointed to the post, succeeding the late Lt. Gen. Vandenberg. On 26 July 1947, President Truman approved the National Security Act.

The National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency replaced the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group. The position, "Director of Central Intelligence," was retained, however, and Admiral Hillenkoetter held the post until 7 October 1950, when he was succeeded by General Walter B. Smith, who served until 9 February 1953, when he was succeeded by Allen Welsh Dulles on 26 February 1953.

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It appears obvious that any discussion of official activities of CIA personnel is highly dangerous to the nation's security, and any public discussion of so sensitive an agency's secret work could cause a national calamity. It is an agency that can not operate in a gold fish bowl -- knowing the people who head the agency and knowing of its close relations with certain interested Congressional committees, the general public of necessity must take on faith that CIA career personnel are competent, skilled, patriotic individuals whose first aim in life is the security of our country. In Allen Welsh Dulles, son of a Presbyterian clergyman, the faith of the nation will be maintained.

Enclosures - 3

25 August 1954

ALLEN W. DULLES

Allen W. Dulles was born in 1893 in Watertown, New York. He is a graduate of Princeton (B.A., 1914; M.A., 1916) and of George Washington University (LL.B., 1926). He holds an LL.D. from Brown University (1947), and from Temple University (1952), and from Columbia University (1955).

Mr. Dulles taught English at Allahabad, India in 1915, and entered the U.S. diplomatic service in 1916, being assigned to Vienna, Austria, and in 1917 to Berne, Switzerland. He was a member of the American Commission to negotiate peace at the Paris Peace Conference, 1918-19, and was appointed first secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin in 1919. He served with the American Commission in Constantinople, Turkey, from 1920 to 1922 and was chief of the State Department's Division of Near Eastern Affairs from 1922 to 1926. Mr. Dulles was delegate of the United States to the International Conference on Arms Traffic in Geneva in 1925, and to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference in 1926. He served as legal advisor to the American delegation at both the Three-Power Naval Conference in Geneva in 1927 and the General Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1932 and 1933.

Mr. Dulles resigned from the diplomatic service in 1926 to take up the practice of law with Sullivan and Cromwell in New York City. During World War II he served with the Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland, and later headed the OSS mission to Germany. In 1946 he was designated by President Truman as chairman of the three-man group to survey the U.S. intelligence system. He has written several books, his best known being Germany's Underground, which appeared in 1947. He has received the Medal of Merit and the Medal of Freedom, 1946.

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In January 1951, Mr. Dulles joined the CIA and was appointed Deputy Director of Central Intelligence in August of the same year. In January of 1953 he was designated by President Eisenhower to be Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. Dulles married the former Clever Todd of New York in 1920. They have two daughters and a son, and make their home in Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL CHARLES PEARRE CABELL, USAF

Charles Pearre Cabell was born in Dallas, Texas, October 11, 1903. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1925, from the Air Corps Primary Flying School in 1931, from the Advanced Flying School, observation course, in 1931, from Command and General Staff School in 1940; and from the Army and Navy Staff College in 1943.

General Cabell was assigned to the Panama Canal Zone in 1931, and served at Randolph Field, Texas, from 1931 to 1938. In June 1939 he went to Wright Field, Ohio, where he was assigned to the Photographic Laboratory in the Experimental Engineering Division. After a period as an observer with the R.A.F. in the United Kingdom, he was transferred to Washington, D.C., in 1941 for duty in the Office of the Chief of Air Corps.

General Cabell was assigned to the Eighth Air Force in the European Theater in October 1943, and commanded the 45th Combat Bombardment Wing. After service as Director of Plans for the U.S. Strategic Air Force in Europe, he was made Director of Operations and Intelligence for the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, with headquarters at Caserta, Italy. In May 1945, General Cabell was assigned to Air Force Headquarters, where he became Chief of the Strategic and Policy Division in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Plans.

In December 1945, he was assigned with the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, and after attending the London Conference, remained on duty with the United Nations in New York, as Deputy and later as U.S. Air Force representative on the Military Staff Committee. General Cabell was assigned to Air Force Headquarters in August, 1947, and became Chief of the Air Intelligence Requirements Division in the Office of the Director of Intelligence. On May 15, 1948, he was appointed Director of Intelligence of the U.S. Air Force. On November 1, 1951, General Cabell was named Director of the Joint Staff in the Office of the Joint

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Chief of Staff.

General Cabell has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal, and Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster. He also has been made an Honorary Commander of the British Empire, a Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor, a wearer of the French Croix de Guerre, and a member of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy. He is rated a technical observer and a command pilot.

General Cabell was sworn in as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence on April 23, 1953.

General Cabell and the former Jacklyn de Mynal of San Antonio, Texas, were married in 1934. They have three children and make their home at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT AMORY, JR.

Professor of law and accounting at Harvard Law School since 1947, Mr. Amory joined CIA in March 1952. A member of the New York bar since 1939, and of those in New Hampshire and Massachusetts since 1946, he practiced in the city of New York from 1938 to 1940.

Mr. Amory entered the Army as a private in 1941, commanded an amphibian engineer battalion and regiment in the New Britain, New Guinea, and Philippine campaigns, and was discharged from the service as a colonel in 1946. He returned to active duty during 1951, at the Army's Command and General Staff College.

Born in Boston, March 2, 1915, Mr. Amory is the son of Robert and Leonore Cobb Amory. He received his A.B. from Harvard University in 1936, and the LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1938. He is a member of the American Law Institute, and the American Accounting Association, and has written "Surf and Sand", published in 1947, and "Materials on Accounting", published in 1949. He was active in Republican and municipal politics in Cambridge and commanded the First Corps of Cadets of the Massachusetts National Guard (126th Tank Battalion).

He married the former Mary Armstrong of New York in 1938. They have two sons and make their home in Washington, D. C.